

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Contact with AECASSOWARY/2 in Washington on 10 January 1963

1. Contact with Yevgeniy Ivanovich YERMAK at the U.N.: Anna ^{sex?} SHKAMBURA 1130 East 67th Street, New York, who is employed in the Accounting Department at the United Nations, told A/2 that while in the Office of Personnel one day, YERMAK approached her with the comment that she was a countrywoman of his. She asked what he meant, and he replied that he could see from her personnel card that she was of Ukrainian birth and that he too is a Ukrainian from the USSR. According to A/2, SHKAMBURA who is extremely naive when it comes to politics, replied that this made him a Communist and not a Ukrainian. YERMAK went into a long but polite discourse about the fact that one could be a Communist and at the same time a good Ukrainian. SHKAMBURA became rather flustered and apologized. YERMAK continued to be pleasant and said he would like to be friends. He asked her many questions about the Ukrainian community in New York.

SHKAMBURA'S fiancée, Inu BIDYAK, who is secretary of the Dumka choral group, suggested (after hearing about SHKAMBURA'S encounter with YERMAK) that she give him two tickets to a concert by the choral group which was to take place the following Sunday. SHKAMBURA called on YERMAK in the Office of Personnel where he is employed and gave him the two tickets. YERMAK said he wanted to pay for them but that he did not have any money with him at the time.

The day of the concert, SHKAMBURA and BIDYAK approached YERMAK in the lobby when they noticed that he was present and SHKAMBURA introduced BIDYAK to YERMAK. YERMAK offered to pay SHKAMBURA \$8.00, the price of the two tickets. When she refused to take it, stating that since he was using only the one ticket it wasn't right for him to pay for two, he replied that he had sold one to someone on his way in to the concert. Later, during the concert, it was noticed that a stranger sat in the seat next to YERMAK and that when YERMAK left after the first half of the performance, the other seat also remained empty. When SHKAMBURA saw YERMAK at the U. N. again, he was very complimentary about the concert. He said he was surprised at the large attendance (there was a standing room only crowd and many were turned away from the door) and said that the singing by the group was superb. He expressed regrets for having to leave after the first half of the program, saying he had another appointment and could not stay longer. YERMAK told SHKAMBURA he would like to meet with her again privately, perhaps in her home.

SR/CI records list one Yevgeniy Ivanovich YERMAK as an identified member of the KGB. A/2 was instructed to tell SHKAMBURA to report her contact with YERMAK, including all the details of their conversations, to the FBI and that if asked, to admit that A/2 instructed her to report to them.

CS COPY

23 January 63

Original filed
in 74-164-29/3
under date 23 June 63

74-124-9

2. More Rumors Regarding the Attack on Khrushchev: A Ukrainian woman who recently emigrated to the United States from Kiev, and who now lives with her son, Iru HOLDEN, in Long Island, told the following story. While Khrushchev was in Minsk, as is his custom, he began greeting and shaking hands with the spectators lined up along the street where he had appeared. As he was shaking hands and asking, "Well, and how are things with you?", someone in the crowd shouted, "Terrible! There is no butter", and immediately others took courage and there began to follow shouts of, "No milk, no meat, etc." Khrushchev became very flustered, turned to one of the Byelorussian ministers in his party, pointed at him and said, "Why didn't you report this? It is his fault", and he torn off the medal the minister was wearing and threw it on the ground and trampled on it. The minister turned white, pulled a pistol from his pocket, shot at Khrushchev wounding him in the arm and then shot himself in the head.

3. Oksana SMISHKOWICZ, 427 Elder Terrace, South Orange, New Jersey, has left for the USSR to work as a guide for the U.S.I.S. book exhibit. A/26 had opportunity to talk to her before she left and briefed her a bit on behaviour, what to expect in the way of contacts with Soviets, and suggested that she take along some postal cards from the art museums in New York, especially abstract art reproductions. She told A/26 she was grateful for having had the opportunity to talk with him before her departure because the briefings given her by U.S.I.S in Washington were very inadequate and did nothing more than put fear in her about what to expect. The ABCASSOWARIES learned about Oksana's trip only shortly before her departure for the Soviet Union. They plan to debrief her when she returns. Traces will be run on her in RI.

4. Chrystyna Olenska, born 17 April 1941, in Kaltenberg, Germany, arrived in the United States in September 1949. She lives with her parents, a brother and sister at 306 East 14th Street, New York (GR 7-1506). She is a student of graphic arts at NYU. OLENSKA told A/2 she was going to apply for an assignment with the U.S.I.S. graphics exhibit to be held in the Soviet Union this summer. It is doubtful she will be accepted because she made application for her U. S. citizenship only in November 1962 and one of the U. S. I. S. requirements is that an applicant has been a U. S. citizen for at least five years. A/2 inquired whether we could intercede for her and have the 5 year citizenship requirement waived. I told him I doubted we could and according to Dick Christenson we cannot.

5. Aleksander Nikolayevich PIDSUKHA: PIDSUKHA is on the editorial board of the Soviet Ukrainian monthly journal, DNIPRO, is presently in Canada doing some research at the University of Toronto, he has been in contact with Professor George DUCKY (Ditskiv) and Antin IVAKHNYUK to whom he was introduced by Prof. DUCKY. PIDSUKHA's wife is a medical doctor. They have two children. Both PIDSUKHA and his wife served in the Red Army during which time he edited an army journal. PIDSUKHA has made inquiries of IVAKHNYUK as to the cost of living, the earnings of medical doctor in Canada, the income tax system, etc. PIDSUKHA who also writes poetry, has expressed an interest in meeting Western and Ukrainian emigre poets and

writers. He accepted several Ukrainian-language books published in the West, one of which was Rostrilyen Vidrodzhenya. He returned most of the books after having read them. He asked IVAKHNYUK not to discuss with others his conversations with him and requested especially that IVAKHNYUK not write to any of the newspapers about their contact. He was told their conversations would be kept a secret and that he could talk freely.

PIDSUKHA told IVAKHNYUK that he has requested permission from his embassy, but has not yet received a reply to his request to visit the United States. It is planned to establish contact with him in the United States, via IVAKHNYUK or LUCKY, if he does manage to get here.

6. A letter dated 11 December 1962 addressed to Vasyl MARKUS at P Rolog (where he had been employed from February 1959 to 15 September 1959) was received from Vasyl KARPINEC (aka Ladislav KARPINEC, born 21 October 1922 in Chust, Czechoslovakia), Muenchen 25, Leutstettenerstr. 11. MARKUS knows KARPINEC from the days they attended school together in Chust. In 1945, KARPINEC moved to Prague and later went to work in Karlsbad (Karlovi Vary). KARPINEC is married to a Western Ukrainian and has one child. No mention of his wife or child is made in the letter to MARKUS.

MARKUS and KARPINEC met quite unexpectedly in the Czech Pavilion at the Brussels Fair in 1958 where KARPINEC was employed. They met several times during the Fair and talked about their mutual acquaintances, the Ukrainian emigration, Ukrainians in Czechoslovakia, etc. KARPINEC had at that time expressed an interest in MARKUS' French-language book, Incorporation of Carpatho-Ukraine Into The Ukrainian SSR 1944-45, which had just been published and also in the Ukrainian Encyclopedia a copy of which it is believed MARKUS gave to KARPINEC. KARPINEC mentioned to MARKUS that he was expecting to be given a position with the Czech Trade Mission in the near future.

The recent letter from Karpinec (which is the first contact since 1958) is hand-written and eight pages in length. KARPINEC writes that he has been living in Munich now for about a year. He gave no details as to his status in Munich. He claims to have obtained MARKUS' address from one Alexander, but it is not clear whether this is a first or surname. He states that he visited his family in Chust in February (no year indicated) at which time he also visited MARKUS' mother in the nearby village. He makes no mention of MARKUS' father. According to KARPINEC, MARKUS' mother complained that instead of help from her son (MARKUS) she has only problems because he engages in Western intrigues, that she doesn't even have a snapshot of him and that, for all practical purposes, he might as well be dead. He writes further that when others were punished because of the defection of their children, MARKUS' family was not punished because they were proletariat and the local authorities even

helped them and they now live in a new home. KARPINEC asks MARKUS for an early reply and inquires about mutual acquaintances.

KARPINEC states that he has a step-father, one professor fnu SAMIYLOWYCH (variation: SAMOJLOWYTECH) living in Munich. (The 1962-63 Munich telephone direcdry lists one Mychajlo SAMOJLOWYTSCH, Mittelschullehr, Smaragbst. 10.)

MARKUS gave the letter from KARPINEC to AECASSOWARY/2 to read and told him that he was undecided about whether or not to reply. He feels it is a provocation and that it might just be an effort to obtain his latest address and information about him. He hesitates becoming involved in any way. AECASSOWARY/2 was instructed to suggest that MARKUS send a short, friendly reply to KARPINEC and ask him what he is doing in Munich.

7. Yaroslav DATS'KIV: A/2 submitted the following information about DATS'KIV who (along with his wife nee ZAPLITHA) arrived in the United States from Poland on 23 December 1962 to visit with his brother-in-law, fnu STOROZHINSKY, construction engineer, in Pelham Bay, Long Island. DATS'KIV was born 1909-1912 in the village of Lubye, Polon Prody. u.s.s.r. He received a degree of Magister of Law from University of Lublin in 1937 or 1938. He attended gymnasium in Brody and completed his gymnasium studies in Lvov. He has a younger brother living in New York who is an OUN/B sympathiser. A brother-in-law, DR. fnu ZAPLITHY, lives in Detroit. DATS'KIV reportedly was sentenced to 10 years in prison in 1947. He reportedly has another brother, Roman, living in LVOV.

8. Vladymyr Pavlovych ANDROSOV: Myroslava TAMORUG received a letter (written to her and her fiance, Vasyl ZHAYTENKO) from Vladymyr Pavlovych ANDROSOV with whom they had contact when ANDROSOV was in the United States in October of 1962. A copy of the Russian-language letter is being put in Myroslava's 201 file. It is a two page, hand-written letter, recalling their meeting in New York and, in short, states that he had stopped off in Paris for one day on his return from the United States. He states he hasn't picked up anything interesting for Myroslava in the line of literature. He inquired about her and her studies. He states, "I believe that you are all as happy as we are that our government did everything to prevent the nuclear war which hung over us. I presume that the Americans should also be more actively struggling for peace and good relations between our countries. The American people, as I became convinced, are good people-more mutual international understanding is necessary. I would be very happy if you would write me. My hearty greetings to you and Jenny (c/o comment: Myroslava's roommate). I remember her well. Sincerely yours. Write to me at this address: USSR Moscow, 2nd Yaroslavskaya, No. 3., Institute World Economy and International Relations, Androsov V. Myroslav responded to the letter by sending ANDROSOV a New Years greeting card.

Myroslava also sent New Years greetings to Margarita TARKINA with

CONTACT OF

when she had contact in New York when the Ukrainian Dance Ensemble was there in early 1962.

9. Marie MIRECKA (aka: TISHCHENKO): Dr. Paul TURULA told A/2 that MIRECKA, who is a cousin to him, is presently living in his home in Chicago, but that he was not happy about the situation because he wasn't sure he trusted her. MIRECKA, born ca. 1925 in the village of Borostkov, Ternopol Oblast, arrived in Canada from Poland in 1955 to visit her father, Stepan TISHCHENKO, who died two years ago. MIRECKA's mother is the sister of TURULA's father. Her mother lives in Poland. She recently left Poland to visit with her son in Berezhany in the Ukraine.

During Germany occupation of the Ukraine, Lydia MIRECKA worked for the Germans and for that was later given a two years prison sentence. She is married to a Pole, a medical doctor (MIRECKI), but is trying to obtain a divorce from him.

MIRECKA presently is employed at the Presbyterian St. Lukes Hospital, 1753 West Congress Street, Chicago, Illinois. The Hospital has guaranteed her employment to emigration authorities, but to date, she has not received permission for permanent residence in the United States. Her case number is A-12946-296Tc-9/.

(An RID trace produced no identifiable information on MIRECKA)

10. Vitaliy KEROVICH: A/2 came across the following in a list of Ukrainians Stepan CHORNYI submitted as those he believed helpful to their countrymen: "Oleksiy Stepanovich KEROVICH, Kiev, Lenina 16/18 Apt. 2/, professor of microbiology in Kiev University. Approximate age 50-52, married. His son graduated from medical school. Not a party member." This undoubtedly is the father of Vitaliy KEROVICH with whom contact was established in Helsinki. (CHORNYI emigrated to the U. S. from Poland in May 1962. He had lived in Kiev from January 1952 to August 1957.)

A/2 left with the undersigned photostatic copies of two letters. Martha DOHACHEVSKA recently received from Vitaliy. Vitaliy writes about his work, his thoughts and about recent activities among Soviet Ukrainian writers.

According to A/2, Martha was quite disenchanted when she read in an article by Vitaliy in the November 1962, No. 11 issue of ZMIA references to "my wife". The fact that he was married never was brought up during their contacts in Helsinki. Therefore, Martha decided not to put off her own marriage any longer and on 29 December was married to Rostyslav KROMYAK of Hamilton, Canada. She will continue her studies at Columbia University after a honeymoon in Canada where her husband is presently employed.

11. A/2 supplied the following additional information about Maria KAMINS'KA, sister of Olha HANETS'KA. The Irene referred to in previous reports on HANETSKA is a sister to Evhen STAKHIV. When Irene visited Maria and her husband, Adam K. KAMINSKI (presently of Katowice, Poland), they were living in Sadomyersk. In 1948 or 1949, HANETSKA's mother (who also is KAMIESKA's mother) came from the Ukraine to live with them. She died about a year and a half later while living with them.

12. It was thought best to postpone any discussions regarding A/29's future until his arrival in the U. S. He is expected about 20 January.

[SR/CA/E]